XXXII YEAR.) THE (N° 1637.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1777.



BOSTON, *December* 5.

LAST Saturday afternoon capt. St. Barbe, in a veſſel belonging to Newbury, arrived from Bilboa, in 30 days, with whom came paſſenger Mr. George Cabot of Beverly, merchant, who informs, that the Spaniſh and French ports are open to our cruiſers and their prizes, and that they permit the American veſſels to carry the American flag in their ports, and that both the courts of Madrid and Verſailles were determined to prevent the Ruſſians coming to America.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 14.

*Jan.* 16. A part of gen. Waſhington's army occupying the houſes and ſtores belonging to Mr. William Richards, at Lamberton, near Trenton, for barracks, hoſpitals, and ſlaughter-houſes, on Friday the third inſtant, the dwelling houſe was burnt down (ſuppoſed by accident) with a large quantity of muſtard ſeed, ſome houſhold goods, and a chocolate mill, &c. &c.

By ſeveral people from the Jerſeys we learn, that a heavy cannonade was heard yeſterday towards Brunſwick.

Laſt night a party of Waldeckers arrived in this city, who were taken in Eaſt Jerſey.

*Jan.* 16. A perſon of character, who lately left New-York, informs, that the inhabitants are greatly diſtreſſed for want of fuel, which was ſo ſcarce, that there was not a tree, fence, or any piece of wood ſtanding for ſeveral miles back of the town; and that they had appropriated certain houſes to that uſe, at leaſt fifty having been already deſtroyed.

Gen. Heath is on his march to New-York, with a large army.

The main body of the enemy is at Brunſwick; they have alſo ſome troops at Amboy, where ſome men of war and tranſports are collected, it is ſuppoſed to take off the baggage.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in general Waſhington's army, dated Pluckemin, Jan.* 5, 1777.

"I have been ſo much engaged with marches and countermarches, that I have not had a moment to write. We left Croſſwicks the firſt inſt. about ten o'clock in the morning, and arrived a little after ſun-ſet at Trenton, through the worſt roads that were ever ſeen. About eleven o'clock we were alarmed by the approach of the enemy. We only ſent out a brigade to amuſe them, while we took poſt on the lower ſide of the creek, and back in the woods. There was a pretty ſmart cannonade till dark, when both ſides ceaſed firing. The men ordered to keep their poſts, and lie on their arms. A council of war was held, and it was determined to file off to the right, through the woods, and by bye roads, leaving the enemy on the left, and attack Princeton by day-light; about five hundred men, and two pieces of iron cannon, were left to amuſe the enemy.

"Our whole army, with a great train of artillery, marched about one, and you may ſuppoſe that we muſt form a very long line of march. We arrived one hour too late. About ſeven hundred Britiſh troops were prepared to march, to join their main body, part of which lay at Maidenhead. They ſaw our army about a mile and a half diſtance, which made a very formidable appearance. They returned to the town, and made ready to receive us; one diviſion of their troops formed in front of a houſe on the ſouth ſide of the college, and on the right hand of the road. Gen. Mercer's brigade filed off to the right, and was attacked by the other diviſion. The brigade did not fire till they advanced within forty yards. The enemy received this brigade with charged bayonets. Gen. Mercer was wounded (it is ſaid by a ball fired) but it is a fact he was afterwards wounded in the belly by a bayonet. Our brigade advanced through the ſkirts of a wood in front of the enemy, poſted on an eminence with two field pieces. Gen. Green ordered me to form as ſoon as we arrived on a hill about two or three hundred yards diſtance. Our column was formed from the right by diviſions. About fifty light infantry of the enemy poſted themſelves behind the fence about an hundred yards diſtance. And, on our left flank, I diſpatched capt. Henry with a body of light infantry, about an hundred, to flank that party. But the firſt diſcharge from our field pieces on the left drove them up to the main body. I immediately rode in front to the column, and ordered the ſecond diviſions to double up to the right; the third to the left, and ſo on alternately. This was done in the face of the enemy, and under a ſhower of grape ſhot. About half the firſt battalion was formed when they broke, fell back upon the column, threw the whole into confuſion. I immediately rode round the left and formed a diviſion, joined one man after the other to it; but the fire was ſo hot that they again broke. Some of the officers behaved very bravely, and exerted themſelves to the utmoſt. Gen. Waſhington came down and expoſed himſelf very much, but expoſtulated to no purpoſe. I juſt then ſaw a conſiderable party of horſe moving off to our right, to take advantage of the confuſion, but a diſcharge or two from the cannon immediately diſperſed them. I aſked the general if it would not be proper to form about a hundred yards in the rear. He deſired me to try, which ſucceeded beyond my expectation. I collected ſome of the rigade and ſome New-England men, and advanced obliquely to the right, paſſed a fence, and marched up to the left of the enemy. Two ſmall parties were formed on the left, and advanced at the ſame time, and bravely pulled up in the face of a heavy fire. The enemy then left their ſtation and inclined to the left, and gave us ſeveral heavy fires, in which two were killed and ſeveral wounded. I preſſed my party forward, huzzaed, and cried out, "They fly, the day is our own," and it paſſed from right to left.

"I fancy the enemy found it impoſſible to eſcape, as our troops all began to rally and join in the purſuit. They all dropped their packs and flew with the utmoſt precipitation, and we purſued with great eagerneſs. The men were much fatigued for want of reſt, proviſions, and with marching. We followed about two miles, and then gave over. Many parties are yet out, and have taken ſeveral priſoners. The town ſurrendered, and about ſixty including fourteen officers ſurrendered. We have taken in the whole about three hundred, about thirty killed, and fifty wounded. I have no doubt but others will be brought in. We loſt about thirty killed, and thirty wounded. We took three pieces of braſs artillery. The troops that lay at Maidenhead returned about the ſame time that we returned from the purſuit. Horſes could not be ſecured to carry off the artillery. Major Proctor made an exchange; he left an iron three pounder, and brought a braſs ſix pounder. The enemy proceeded towards Brunſwick with the utmoſt expedition, the Britiſh arrived there at about day-light, and the Heſſians at twelve yeſterday. All was in the greateſt confuſion, and the Britiſh troops left town laſt evening, and the whole this morning. We marched immediately to Morriſtown, where we ſhall be ready to fall down on Elizabeth town, Newark, or Amboy. Gen. M'Dougal is back of Newark, with three Continental regiments, and Jerſey militia, altogether two thouſand. Gen. Heath has croſſed the North river with three brigades. Gen. Putnam is to come up with all the troops he can muſter."

*The following advertiſement was put up in the moſt public parts of the Jerſeys.*

HIS excellency gen. Waſhington ſtrictly forbids all the officers and ſoldiers of the continental army, of the militia, and all recruiting parties, plundering any perſon whatſoever, whether tories or others. The effects of ſuch perſons will be applied to public uſes in a regular manner, and it is expected that humanity and tenderneſs to women and children will diſtinguiſh brave Americans, contending for liberty, from infamous mercenary ravagers, whether Britiſh or Heſſians.

*Trenton, Jan.* 1, 1777. G. WASHINGTON.

*Jan.* 17. Tueſday ſe'nnight capt. Baſſet's troop of light horſe, under command of lieut. Chew, arrived here from Dover, in the Delaware ſtate, and we hear they have ſince joined gen. Waſhington in New Jerſey.

And laſt Tueſday four troops of the Virginia light horſe, commanded by the captains Lee, Nelſon, Jemiſon, and Temple, arrived here.

Since the action at Trenton on the 26th ult. our army have had ſeveral engagements with the enemy at Trenton and Princeton, the particulars of which we have not yet come at.—This much we can aſſure the public, that within theſe ten days paſt between two and three hundred priſoners have been brought to town, conſiſting of Heſſians, Waldeckers, Highlanders, and ſome Britiſh light horſe.—Our army is now advantageouſly poſted at Morris-town, and are daily receiving reinforcements; and the enemy at Brunſwick.—In our next we expect to have particulars of their proceedings ſince their departure from Trenton.

Laſt Sunday evening died near Princeton, of the wounds he received in the engagement at that place on the 3d inſtant, HUGH MERCER, Eſq; brigadier general in the Continental army. On Wedneſday his body was brought to this city, and yeſterday buried in Chriſt Church yard with military honours, attended by the gentlemen of the army now here and a number of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of this city.——The uniform character and exalted abilities and virtues of this illuſtrious officer, will render his name equally dear to America with the liberty for which ſhe is now contending to the lateſt poſterity.

The flag lately ſent from the enemy was to requeſt permiſſion to ſend a number of blankets to the Heſſians lately taken priſoners, which was immediately granted.

*Extract of a letter from a general officer, dated Morriſtown, Jan.* 9, 1777.

"The two late actions at Trenton and Princeton have put a very different face upon our affairs. Great credit is due to the Philadelphia militia; their behaviour at Trenton in the cannonade, and at Princeton, was brave, firm and manly; they were broken at firſt in the action at Princeton, but ſoon formed in the face of grape-ſhot, and puſhed on with a ſpirit that would do honour to veterans: beſides which they have borne a winter campaign with a ſoldier like patience. Gen. Cadwalader is a brave and gallant officer."

By letters from gen. Waſhington's army of the 8th, 10th, and 11th inſtant, we have the following authentic intelligence, viz. That our army marched from Pluckemin, and arrived at Morris-town on the 6th; that gen. Maxwell, with a conſiderable body of Continental troops and militia, having marched towards Elizabeth-town, ſent back for a reinforcement, which having joined him, he advanced and took poſſeſſion of the town, and made priſoners 50 Waldeckers and 40 Highlanders, who were quartered there; and made prize of a ſchooner with baggage and ſome blankets on board. About the ſame time one thouſand buſhels of ſalt were ſecured by our troops, at a place called Spanktown, about five miles from Woodbridge; when a party of our men attacked the enemy at that place, they ſent for a reinforcement to Woodbridge, but the Heſſians abſolutely refuſed to march, having heard we were very numerous at that quarter. The Engliſh troops at Elizabeth-town would not ſuffer the Waldeckers to ſtand ſentry at the out poſts, ſeveral of them having deſerted and come over to us.

BALTIMORE, *January* 14.

*Extract of a letter from a general officer in the continental ſervice, dated at Trenton, January* 9.

"A regiment of Britiſh troops at Spankton, ſix miles below Elizabeth-Town, was attacked on Sunday by a party of Jerſey militia, the encounter continued about two hours.—Two regiments marched up from Woodbridge and Amboy to reinforce the enemy, which I ſuppoſe has ſaved them. The remains of the 17th, 40th and 55th regiments, which had been engaged at Princeton, and now amount only to two hundred and fifty men, are at Bonamton.

"Lord Howe lies ill, and the Heſſian general ſcratched out one half of his hair, on hearing of the news at Trenton.—Fifty Heſſians were taken priſoners, and carried the other day to Morris-Town.

"General Mercer is looked upon as out of danger.—We loſt a very good officer, capt. Fleming, of the 3d Virginia battalion—within ten yards of the enemy he called to his men, "Gentlemen, dreſs before you make ready;" the Britiſh troops blackguarded our people, and damned them, "they would dreſs them," and gave the firſt fire. Our men placed *their* fire ſo well, that the enemy ſcreamed as if many devils had got hold of them. They were encouraged by their officers, and advanced with their bayonets, but were forced out of the field by the braver Americans."

The following is an extract from general Howe's orders to colonel de Donep, commander of the Heſſian cantonments along the Delaware, which fell into our hands upon the late route and flight of the enemy's troops.

"*La quantité de proviſions ſaliés, ou de farine quelconque, que excede celle que lón juge neceſſaire pour la ſubſiſtance anne famille ordinaire ſera regardée come un magazine ennemi et ſaiſi pour le roi, et donné aux troupes comme un epargne pour le public.*"

In Engliſh thus:

"All ſalted and meal proviſions which may be judged to exceed the quantity neceſſary for the ſubſiſtence of an ordinary family, ſhall be conſidered as a magazine of the enemy, and ſeized for the king, and given to the troops as a ſaving for the public."

In this authentic warrant, granted by the humane Mr. Howe, to a Heſſian plunderer for ravaging the Jerſeys, it is obſervable that no reſervation is made of tory property; which occaſioned a quaker who had been pillaged to exclaim, "Well, God made theſe men, but I am ſure the Devil governs them."

*Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, January* 7, 1777.

"Our people have got poſſeſſion of Brunſwick; they have taken ſeveral of the enemy's waggons, and moſt part of their baggage, and are ſurrounding them. I make no doubt, in a few days we ſhall put a finiſhing ſtroke to the whole banditti."

*Jan.* 16. Since our laſt 50 Heſſian officers and ſoldiers, who were lately made priſoners at Trenton, arrived here from Philadelphia.

In one of the late actions in Jerſey, Mr. Anthony Morris, an officer among the Philadelphia aſſociators, a moſt worthy citizen, loſt his life, bravely ſtruggling for the freedom and independence of his country.

Yeſterday major-general GATES ſet out from hence for the American army, in Jerſey.

*January* 21.

*CONGRESS has received the following intelligence from the army at Pluckemin, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, January* 5, 1777.

"On the ſecond inſtant the enemy began to advance upon us at Trenton; and, after ſome ſkirmiſhing, the head of their column reached that place about four o'clock, whilſt their rear was as far back as Maidenhead. They attempted to paſs Sanpinck creek, which runs through Trenton, at different places; but finding the fords guarded, they halted and kindled their fires. We were drawn up on the ſouth ſide of the creek. In this ſituation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy, and receiving the fire of their field-pieces, which did but little damage.

"At 12 o'clock, after renewing our fires and leaving guards at the bridge in Trenton, and other paſſes, on the ſame ſtream above, we marched by a round-about road to Princeton. We found Princeton, about ſunrile, with only three regiments, and three troops of light horſe in it, two of which were on their march to Trenton.—Theſe three regiments, eſpecially the two firſt, made a gallant reſiſtance; and, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, muſt have loſt five hundred men. Upwards of one hundred of them were left dead on the field; and with thoſe carried on by the army, and ſuch as were taken in the purſuit, and carried across the Delaware, there are near three hundred priſoners, fourteen of whom are officers—all Britiſh.

"Colonels Hazlet and Potter, capt. Neal, of the artillery, capt. Fleming, who commanded the firſt Virginia regiment, and four or five other valuable officers, with about twenty-five or thirty privates, were ſlain in the field. Our whole loſs cannot be aſcertained, as many who were in purſuit of the enemy, whom they chaſed three or four miles, are not yet come in. We burnt the enemy's hay, and deſtroyed ſuch other things as the occaſion would admit.

"From the beſt intelligence we have been able to get, the enemy were ſo much alarmed at the apprehenſion of loſing their ſtores at Brunſwick, that they marched immediately thither from Trenton, without halting, and got there before day.

facrifice of character I know not, but this I know, that you ſleep and riſe with the daily curſes of thouſands upon you; perhaps the miſery which the tories have ſuffered by your proffered mercy may give them ſome claim to their country's pity, and be in the end the beſt favour you could ſhew them.

In a folio general order book belonging to colonel Rahl's battalion, taken at Trenton, and now in the poſſeſſion of the council of ſafety for this ſtate, the following barbarous order is frequently repeated; "*His excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF orders, that all inhabitants which ſhall be found with arms, not having an officer with them, ſhall be immediately taken and hung up.*" How many you may thus have privately ſacrificed we know not, and the account can only be ſettled in another world. Your treatment of priſoners, in order to diſtreſs them to inliſt into your infernal ſervice, is not to be equalled by any inſtance in Europe. Yet this is the humane lord Howe and his brother, whom the toſies and their three-quarter kindred the quakers, or tome of them at leaſt, have been holding up for paterns of juſtice and mercy!

A bad cauſe will ever be ſupported by bad means and bad men, and whoever will be at the pains of examining ſtrictly into things, will find that one and the ſame ſpirit of oppoſition and impiety, more or leſs, governs through your whole party in both countries: Not many days ago I accidentally fell in company with a perſon of this city, noted for eſpouſing your cauſe, and on my remarking to him, "that it appeared clear to me, by the late providential turn of affairs, that GOD Almighty was viſibly on our ſide," he replied, "We care nothing for that, you may have HIM, and welcome; if we have but enough of devil on our ſide we ſhall do." However careleſsly this might be ſpoken matters not, 'tis ſtill the inſenſible principle that directs all your conduct, and will at laſt moſt aſſuredly deceive and ruin you.

[ *To be concluded in our next.* ]

## LONDON, *September* 17.

*Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept.* 10.

"Six tranſports have arrived from America, after a paſſage of five weeks. They have brought over a great number of paſſengers, with ſeveral ſoldiers and ſailors that had been wounded at South-Carolina. Sir Peter Blake came home in one of them."

It is whiſpered at the court end of the town, that the death of one of the junto, which lately happened, was principally owing to the ſeverity with which he thought himſelf treated under the title of *Mauga*, in the famous political parody of the *Dunna*. It is a certain fact, continues our correſpondent, that his moſt intimate friends perceived a very viſible alteration in his mind and manners, from the moment he read it, till the hour of his diſſolution,—when it was with the utmoſt difficulty a partiſan prevailed on him to pronounce forgiveneſs to the author and publiſhers of that celebrated ſatire.

The parade which is made about getting poſſeſſion of ſo inſignificant a place as Staten-Iſland, which the Americans did not think of importance enough to be fortified or defended, with the ſubmiſſion of the few wretched inhabitants who remained there, and the vaſt acceſſion of ſixty deſerters from the Jerſeys, and thoſe hopes which have been conſtantly falſe, is, in truth, that catching at ſtraws which mark a ſinking cauſe. The whole of what is ſtated in the London Gazette does not weigh one feather in the general ſcale of this unhappy buſineſs. For what more does it tell us, than that gen. Howe knew where the army was, and landed where they were not.

Lord Stormont has buſineſs enough on his hands to watch the intrigues of the French court, and to guard againſt their cabals. If the preſent miniſtry of France ſhould be outed, the Engliſh faction, now in power, would receive their death wound.

The news-papers have repeatedly declared, that the town of Glaſgow has not ſuffered at all by the American war; but a gentleman juſt arrived from that part of Scotland aſſures us, that, if it had not been for the tranſport ſervice employing their ſhips, there would not be five ſail of 300 tons employed by that opulent city, ſo ſeverely have the merchants felt the effects of the war.

## BALTIMORE.

In CONGRESS, *January* 16, 1777.

*RESOLVED*, That a committee of ſeven be appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Britiſh and Heſſian general officers, towards the officers, ſoldiers and mariners in the ſervice of the United States, and any other perſons inhabitants of theſe ſtates, in their poſſeſſion as priſoners of war, or otherwiſe; and alſo into the conduct of the ſaid generals and officers, and the troops under their command, towards the ſubjects of theſe ſtates and their property, more eſpecially of the ſtates of New-York and New-Jerſey.

The members choſen, Mr. Chaſe, Mr. Witherſpoon, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Roſs, Mr. Heyward, and Mr. Smith.

*Extract from the minutes,*

*Publiſhed by order of congreſs,*

CHARLES THOMSON, ſec.

Every printer is deſired to publiſh the above, and continue the ſame in their news-papers for ſome time.

## ANNAPOLIS.

TO THE PRINTER OF THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

*New Town, Bucks county, January* 14, 1777.

SIR,

YOU are requeſted to publiſh in your Gazette, three weeks ſucceſſively, that the following officers and volunteers, viz. Majors Meigs, Bigelow; captains Lamb, Topham, Thayer, Morgan, Ward, Goodrich, Hanchutt; lieutenants M'Dougal, Compton, Clarke, Webb, Chriſtopher, Fehiger, Heth, Savage, Brown, Nichols, Bruin, Steel; enſign Tiſdal; volunteers Oſborn, Duncan, Lockwood, M'Guire, Porterfield, and Henry, who were ſent from Canada by general Carleton, are reſolved to be ſent to Virginia, and from thence to England, to be tried for high treaſon, as ſoon as poſſible after their arrival there, unleſs the ſame ſhall be prevented by the ſucceſs of the Britiſh arms, or ſome other unforeſeen accident.

Theſe officers and volunteers are now confined in the gaol of this county, and are to be ſent off from hence to-morrow morning, under a ſtrong guard, to the gaol of Philadelphia county, there to remain until they ſhall be ſent to Virginia, as aforeſaid.

I am, SIR,

Your humble ſervant,

ROB. H. HARRISON,

Secretary to his excellency gen. Waſhington.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, 27th Jan. 1777.

LOST, one quire of BILLS of CREDIT, emitted agreeable to a reſolve of the Convention of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis the 14th day of Auguſt, 1776, conſiſting fifty leaves, and in each leaf eight bills of the following denominations; one of eight dollars, one of ſix, one of 4, one of two and two thirds, one of one half, one of one third, one of one ſixth, and one of one ninth of a dollar, covered with a blank ſheet of the ſame kind of paper on which the bills are ſtamped, and indorſed on the back of the cover with the figures 8601—6650, as a direction where the number was to begin and end. It is neither ſigned or numbered by any one of the ſigners. Should it have fallen into the hands of an artful perſon, it is probable an attempt may be made to counterfeit, and by that means ſome of the bills may be circulated; it is therefore requeſted that all perſons receiving any bills of the date of the above reſolution, will take particular notice of the denominations, numbers, and ſigners names, as it will be a means of diſcovery ſhould any of them be offered. Any perſon that will deliver the ſaid quire, or will give information where it may be had, ſhall receive the above reward, and no queſtions aſked, paid by

B. HARWOOD, jun. Treaſury-office.

To be SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Valuable tract of LAND, lying in Frederick county, on the mouth of Linganore, about two miles and a half from Frederick-Town, containing 382 acres; on which are a new log dwelling houſe, 28 feet by 20, well under-pinned with ſtone, with a ſtone chimney: alſo a negro quarter, meat-houſe, poultry-houſe, and ſpring-houſe, a large barn ſhingled, with a plank threſhing-floor through the middle, about 60 acres of cleared land, 20 of which are well laid down in wheat; about 9 acres of meadow cleared, 5 of which is in Timothy, the other fit for ſowing, and much more may be made. On the ſaid land is a convenient ſeat for a ſaw-mill, which may be built with a little expence, as a great part of the timber is already got, and part of the dam made. This land is well watered by a fine ſtream running through the middle, and is remarkably well timbered. The ſale to begin on the firſt Monday in April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day.—Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid plantation may know the title and terms, by applying to Mr. William Duvall, near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, on Weſtern branch, near Upper Marlborough.

tf CORNELIUS DUVALL.

Harford county, Maryland, Jan. 20, 1777.

To be SOLD, for ready continental currency, or Maryland convention money,

ALL my poſſeſſions, of every kind, in Harford-town, formerly called Buſh-town. Any perſon, inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will ſhew a liſt of the ſame, propoſed to be ſold by

w4 ABRAHAM ANDREW.

Annapolis, Jan. 28, 1777.

ALL the officers and privates belonging to the firſt Maryland regular regiment are to rendezvous at Annapolis immediately, except thoſe who have reinliſted and have furloughs granted them, who are to meet by the 15th of February next. All non-commiſſioned officers and privates who do not appear by the 15th of February, will be looked upon as deſerters, and puniſhed accordingly.

J. H. STONE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ſubſcriber, in London-town, will diſpoſe of a hearty, ſtrong, young NEGRO lad, of about 15 or 16 years of age, a ſhoemaker by trade. Whoever is inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid lad may apply to

6w JOHN SEFTON.

## SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, January 23, 1777.

DESERTED, from capt. John Fulford's company of artillery, the three following matroſſes, viz. JEREMIAH RANDALL, about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, twenty-four years of age, fair complexion, ſhort light coloured hair, well made, but has been ſick ſome time; he came from near Calvert county court-houſe. THOMAS CULLUMBER, about five feet nine inches high, twenty-eight years of age, of a dark complexion, long dark coloured hair, luſty made, ſtoops a little in his ſhoulders: lives near Calvert court-houſe. JOHN POWELL, about five feet ſix inches high, fair complexion, light coloured hair, ſtout, thick, well ſet, about twenty-three years of age; lives at his father's near Pig-Point. They all obtained furloughs ſome time before Chriſtmas laſt, and never returned. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or in proportion for either.

JOHN FULFORD.

St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Jan. 18, 1777.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 29th of December laſt, a NEGRO lad, named Davy, about 16 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a hoarſe ſpeech. Had on, when he went away, a cotton and tow ſhirt, his jacket and breeches are cotton and black wool, kerſey wove, except part of one of the under halves of his jacket ſleeves, which is the greateſt part white, a pair of good double ſoled ſhoes, and a few old rags wrapped round his legs. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro and brings him to his maſter, ſhall receive, if taken up within ten miles of home, 15s. if 20 miles, 30s. and if further, 5 dollars.

ROB. SLYE WOOD.

Port-Tobacco, January 22, 1777.

RAN away, the evening of the 3d inſtant, from Mr. Henry Riddell's plantation, on Nanjemy, a young NEGRO man, named Bob, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, and has thick lips; had on a ſuperfine ſhort coat of mixed cloth or frize, with a jacket of the ſame, and a pair of green breeches, all new; his other cloathing not remembered. He formerly lived with Mr. Ferguſon, in George-town, on Patapſco, lately with Mr. Wheeler, at Elk-Ridge, and may be about one or other of theſe places. Whoever delivers him to Mr. Benjamin Edelin, at the above-mentioned plantation, or to meet this place, ſhall receive four dollars reward, if taken in Charles county, ſeven dollars, if taken about George-town, twelve dollars if taken about Elk-Ridge, and in proportion to the diſtance, if taken any where elſe.

4w ROB. MUNDELL.

January 27, 1777.

THERE is at the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Mr. Harriſon's chapel, taken up as a ſtray, a ſmall roan mare colt; her face and legs party white; ſhe is neither docked nor branded; paces naturally. The owner is deſired to fetch her away, on proving property and paying charges.

w3 BENJ. DUVALL, the third.

Baltimore, January 17, 1777.

To be ſold, at public ſale, for cash only, at the houſe of Mrs. Chilton, in Baltimore-Town, on Saturday the 1ſt day of February next, at eleven o'clock, the following lots, or parcels of land, lying near ſaid town, adjoining Dr. Henry Steveniton's, viz.

NUMBER III, containing 13 acres and 100 perches—Number IV, 13 acres and 10 perches—Number VII, 12 acres and 40 perches—Number VIII, 12 acres and 30 perches;—being part of a tract of land called Haile's Folly, as divided, agreeable to a writ of partition from the hon. the provincial court, between Meſſrs. Charles Ridgely, Richard Cook, William Paca, Samuel Chaſe, and the ſubſcriber. Part of the above land is good meadow ground. A proper title will be made, and the premiſes ſhewn, by applying to

2w BENJAMIN GRIFFITH,
MORDECAI GIST.

A SCHOOL-MASTER, who can teach the Engliſh language, Writing, and Arithmetic well, and can be well recommended, will meet with great encouragement, by applying to J. Nicholſon, jun. or Turbutt Wright, near Cheſter-Mill, in Queen-Anne's county.

3w

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber's plantation, near Newport, in Charles county, about the laſt of October, a yellow bay mare, about thirteen hands high, ten years old; her legs, belly, flanks, noſe, and round her eyes, mealy, a few white hairs in her forehead, which makes a kind of ſtar; ſhe trots and gallops; her brand, if any, unknown. Whoſoever takes up the ſaid mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber's plantation, or to Mr. Thomas Reeder, at Newport, ſhall receive three dollars reward.

WALTER COMPTON.

December 15, 1776.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the plantation of John Ray, ſen. near Bladenſburgh, in Prince-George's county, on the 25th day of November laſt, a bay MARE, about 15 hands high, branded on the near thigh with SR; ſhe paces ſhort, gallops, and trots a little, part of one of her hind legs of a greyiſh colour, about ſeven years of age, and is forward with foal.—Whoever ſecures the ſaid mare, ſo that ſhe may be had again, and thief, if ſtolen, ſhall receive five pounds reward, and if ſtrayed, they ſhall receive fifty ſhillings, by me,

w4 WILLIAM RAY.

## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

December 24, 1776.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, near Snowdens Iron-works, on the 9th day of laſt October, a ſhort well-ſet negro fellow, named JACOB, about twenty-eight years of age, five feet four or five inches high, and has had (not for his honeſty) the under part of both his ears taken off. He has alſo a ſcar on the upper part of one of his thighs, occaſioned by a burn. The apparel he had on when he went away was an oſnabrig ſhirt, aſh-coloured country cloth coat and breeches old yarn ſtockings, old hat, and old ſhoes; but as he is notoriouſly addicted to every kind of villainy, he has no doubt, ere now, furniſhed himſelf with other and better cloathing; and being of a yelloviſh complexion he will very poſſibly endeavour to impoſe himſelf upon the credulous for a freeman. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive five pounds current money, and if brought home, the above reward.

w4 THOMAS WELSH.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, Cabinet-maker, in ANNAPOLIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his old cuſtomers and friends in general, that the partneriſhip of SHAW and CHISHOLM is diſſolved, and that he has removed from the houſe lately occupied by the company, to the oppoſite ſide of the ſame ſtreet, at the houſe lately poſſeſſed by Mr. Charles Peale; where he continues to carry on the cabinet, chair-making, and turning buſineſs; He likewiſe makes ſword ſcabbards, fifes, and bi-hard tacks, in the neateſt manner.

Annapolis, January 30, 1777.

THE ſubſcriber being appointed commiſſioner by the Convention to ſuperintend the buſineſs of a loan-office in the ſtate of Maryland for the purpoſe of borrowing continental currency for the uſe of the united ſtates, agreeable to reſolves of the honourable Congreſs, gives notice, that an office for that buſineſs is opened in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, in the houſe that the treaſurer's office is now kept, where conſtant attendance is given by

tf THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.

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